

OPTICAL SCANNING APPARATUS
AND PROJECTING APPARATUS

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

5 Field of the Invention

This invention relates to an optical scanning apparatus and a projecting apparatus for enlarging and displaying an image based on a light modulating element on a screen surface or the like by a projection optical system, and particularly to an apparatus adapted to display two-dimensional image information by scanning a beam based on image information light-modulated by a light modulating element in which a plurality of pixels are one-dimensionally disposed, in a direction orthogonal to the direction of arrangement of the pixels by light scanning means.

Related Background Art

Various projecting apparatuses for enlarging and projecting a film image, two-dimensional image information based on a liquid crystal light valve or the like onto a screen by a projection lens have heretofore been proposed and put into practical use.

Fig. 17 of the accompanying drawings shows the construction of a liquid crystal projector for enlarging and projecting two-dimensional color image information which is comprised of a plurality of liquid crystal panels. A beam from a light source, not shown,

is uniformized by illuminating optical systems 102 (102a, 102b, 102c), and liquid crystal panels 103 (103a, 103b, 103c) corresponding to respective color lights are illuminated.

5 The liquid crystal panels 103a, 103b and 103c correspond to e.g. red, green and blue. Images displayed on the liquid crystal panels 103 are enlarged and projected onto a screen 105 by a projection optical system 104. While in this example, the liquid crystal
10 panels 103 are transmission type liquid crystal panels, use may be made of two-dimensional image display elements such as reflection type liquid crystal panels.

 In recent years, it has been required to increase the resolution of an image projected onto a screen
15 surface. To more increase the resolution by a two-dimensional image display element, it is conceivable to increase the number of the pixels of the two-dimensional image display element.

 As a method of increasing the number of the pixels
20 of the two-dimensional image display element, there are a method of making each constituent pixel small and arranging a number of pixels, and a method of keeping the size of each pixel unchanged and arranging a number of pixels.

25 The former method causes the problem that the opening efficiency is reduced because each pixel becomes small. Also, in the latter method, the

two-dimensional image display element becomes bulky and therefore, the projection optical system, etc. also become bulky.

5 In contrast, there is a method of projecting a beam from a one-dimensional image display element onto a screen while scanning it by light scanning means, and forming a two-dimensional image on the screen.

10 As the one-dimensional image display element, there is an image display element using a diffraction grating, and this is shown on the home page of Silicon Light Machines, Inc., U.S.A. A two-dimensional image display element using a diffraction grating is shown in U.S. Patent 5,311,360, Solid State Sensors and Actuators Workshop, Hilton Head Island, SC, June 13-16, 15 1994.

20 The one-dimensional image display element in the technique shown on the home page of Silicon Light Machines, Inc. is called a one-dimensional grating light valve (hereinafter referred to as "GLV"). This GLV comprises a micromachine phase reflection type diffraction grating utilizing the diffraction of light.

25 When this GLV is utilized, the on-off control of light can be electrically controlled to thereby form image information, and this can be used as a digital image display element.

The construction and operation principle of the GLV will hereinafter be described with reference to

Figs. 14, 15A, 15B, 16A and 16B. Fig. 14 is a perspective view of a GLV, and Figs. 15A, 15B, 16A and 16B are views for illustrating the operation principle of the GLV.

5 Fig. 14 shows a GLV showing a pixel. As shown in Fig. 14, the GLV is of a construction in which a frame 15 is disposed on a substrate 14 with a spacer 16 interposed therebetween. A clearance 16a equal to the thickness of the spacer 16 is formed between the upper
10 surface 14a of the substrate 14 and a ribbon 17, and the upper surface 14a and the ribbon 17 are in non-contact with each other.

 The thickness of the clearance defined by the spacer 16 and the thickness of the ribbon 17 are both
15 determined by the wavelength of light used, and each of them is formed as $\lambda/4$ when the wavelength of the light used is λ .

 A number of pixels shown in Fig. 14 are disposed in X direction (one-dimensional direction). Such GLV
20 can be made by the minute semiconductor manufacturing technique. The details of the making method are described in the aforementioned literature.

 When comparison is made between the numbers of pixels in a case where a two-dimensional image is
25 obtained by the use of a GLV made into a one-dimensional array and a scanning optical system and a case where a two-dimensional image is obtained by the

use of a two-dimensional image display element (liquid crystal panel), the numbers of pixels in the longitudinal direction are the same in both cases, while, in the GLV, at least one pixel is enough in the lateral direction and therefore, the number of pixels becomes small. Therefore, the downsizing of the apparatus can be expected.

As an example, in a high definition television (1920 × 1080 pixels, HDTV: High Definition Television), the number of pixels of a two-dimensional image display element and the number of pixels of an image display element made into a one-dimensional array are compared with each other. The two-dimensional image display element has about 2,000,000 pixels, and the GLV made into a one-dimensional array has about 1,000 pixels.

That is, when the GLV made into a one-dimensional array is used, it becomes possible to obtain a two-dimensional image by pixels of 1/2000 of those of the two-dimensional image display element.

The operation of the GLV is controlled by the on-off of a voltage applied to between the ribbon 17 and the substrate 14, and Fig. 15A shows the x cross-section of the GLV during the off of the voltage, and Fig. 15B shows the y cross-section of the GLV during the off of the voltage. As shown in Figs. 15A and 15B, the surface of the GLV during the off of the voltage is in a flat state. Fig. 16A likewise shows

the x cross-section of the GLV during the on of the voltage, and Fig. 16B shows the y cross-section of the GLV during the on of the voltage. The reference character 17b designates movable ribbons, and the reference character 17a denotes fixed ribbons.

As shown in Figs. 15A and 15B, during the off of the voltage of the GLV, the ribbons 17b, like the ribbons 17a, keep a constant distance from the substrate 14, and when in this state, an illuminating beam La enters, the total optical path difference between reflected beams reflected on the alternately provided ribbons 17a and 17b does not occur, but the GLV acts as a plane mirror and hardly diffracts and deflects the illuminating beam but regularly reflects the illuminating beam (it does not include regular reflection that light is deflected).

In Fig. 15B, the ribbons 17b are not lowered by an electrostatic force and the ribbons 17a and the ribbons 17b are in the same state and therefore, the ribbons 17b alone are shown.

On the other hand, as shown in Figs. 16A and 16B, during the on of the voltage of the GLV, the ribbons 17b are lowered to the substrate 14 side by an electrostatic force, and when here the illuminating beam La enters, the total optical path difference between a beam reflected by the group of ribbons 17a and a beam reflected by the group of ribbons 17b

becomes a half wavelength ($\lambda/2$). Thus, the GLV acts as a reflection type diffraction grating, and regularly reflected beams (0-order lights) interfere with each other and negate each other, and diffracted lights of other orders (here first-order diffracted lights) are created.

Also, in order to realize such a mechanical operation, the dimension, tensile stress, etc. of the ribbon 17 in the lengthwise direction thereof (Y direction) are determined with the necessary operating speed, restitutive property, etc. taken into account. According to the aforementioned literature, an operating speed of 20 $\mu\text{sec.}$ is obtained when y_0 which is the dimension of a diffraction effective area in the lengthwise direction (Y direction) in the ribbon 17 shown in Fig. 14 is 20 $\mu\text{m.}$

The size of a GLV in Y direction at this time is about 25 μm including the frame 15. Also, the width x_0 of the ribbon 17 is determined by the wavelength and the angle of diffraction θ_d of the illuminating beam, i.e.,

$$d \sin \theta_d = m \lambda. \quad \dots (1)$$

d is the grating pitch of the diffraction grating, and is determined by the width x_0 of the ribbons 17a and 17b, and becomes equal to the pitch of the ribbons 17a or the ribbons 17b. θ_d is the angle of the reflected beam from the GLV, λ is the wavelength of the

illuminating beam, and m is the diffraction order.

An optical system or an apparatus according to the prior art for controlling the propagating state of light by the use of a light modulating element such as a GLV for modulating light chiefly by diffraction, deflection or scattering has left room for improvement in respect of size.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

10 The present invention has as its object the provision of an optical scanning apparatus and a projecting apparatus which can be made more compact than in the prior art.

15 An optical scanning apparatus according to an embodiment of the present invention has a light modulating element capable of changing the propagating state of light, an illuminating optical system for illuminating the light modulating element with light, and a scanning optical system for scanning the light from the light modulating element, the scanning optical system having a light deflector for selectively deflecting a beam of the light from the light modulating element which propagates in a predetermined direction.

25 In the above apparatus, it is preferable that the light modulating element has the function of modulating light chiefly by diffraction, deflection or

scattering, and forming a light diffracted, deflected or scattered or forming a light not diffracted, deflected or scattered, in conformity with an input signal, and comprises, for example, an electro-
5 mechanical element or a liquid crystal element, and forms a light diffracted, deflected or scattered in conformity with an ON signal and forms a light not diffracted, deflected or scattered in conformity with an OFF signal.

10 In the above apparatus, the scanning optical system may preferably have a projection optical system for projecting the beam from the light deflector.

Also, a projecting apparatus according to another embodiment of the present invention has a light
15 modulating element for modulating light chiefly by diffraction, deflection or scattering, an illuminating optical system for illuminating the light modulating element with light, and a scanning optical system for scanning the light from the light modulating element,
20 the scanning optical system having a deflecting mirror for selectively deflecting a beam of the light from the light modulating element which has been subjected to the modulation, and a projection optical system for projecting the beam from the deflecting mirror.

25 In the above apparatus, it is preferable that the deflecting mirror have a light passing area and a light reflecting area, only the beam substantially

subjected to the modulation be reflected by the light reflecting area, and only a beam substantially not subjected to the modulation pass through the light passing area.

5 Also, in the above apparatus, it is preferable that the light modulating element be an element which reflects the light and the light of the illuminating optical system pass through the light passing area of the deflecting mirror and enter the reflection type
10 light modulating element.

 Also, in the above apparatus, it is preferable that the illuminating optical system have a lens system of which the light modulating element side
15 telecentric, and the light from the deflection type light modulating element propagate to the position of the deflecting mirror through the telecentric lens system.

 Further, in the above apparatus, it is preferable
20 that the light modulating element have an elongate light modulating area in which a plurality of light modulating portions corresponding to pixels are arranged in a certain direction, and the illuminating optical system have one or more anamorphic optical
25 elements for illuminating the light modulating element with a light elongate in the direction of arrangement of the plurality of light modulating portions.

Also, in the above apparatus, it is preferable that the scanning optical system scan the light from the light modulating element only in a direction orthogonal to the lengthwise direction of the light modulating area.

Also, in the above apparatus, it is preferable that the light modulating element have a light modulating area in which a plurality of light modulating portions are arranged also in the direction orthogonal to the lengthwise direction.

Also, in the above apparatus, it is preferable that the scanning optical system scan the beam from the light modulating element in the lengthwise direction of the light modulating area and a direction orthogonal to the lengthwise direction.

Also, in the above apparatus, it is preferable that the light modulating element have the function of forming a light diffracted, deflected or scattered or forming a light not diffracted, deflected or scattered, in conformity with an input signal, and comprise, for example, an electro-mechanical element or a liquid crystal element, and form a light diffracted, deflected or scattered in conformity with an ON signal and form a light not diffracted, deflected or scattered in conformity with an OFF signal.

Also, in the above apparatus, it is preferable

that the light modulating element modulate light in conformity with an image signal, and a two-dimensional image is formed by the beam projected by the projection optical system.

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BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Fig. 1 is a schematic view of first embodiment of the present invention.

10 Fig. 2 is a schematic view seen from a screen 7 side in Fig. 1 (GLV: on state).

Fig. 3 is a schematic view seen from the screen 7 side in Fig. 1 (GLV: off state).

Fig. 4 is an illustration of the shape of the optical scanning means of Fig. 1.

15 Fig. 5 is an illustration of the shapes of a transmitted beam and a reflected beam in the optical scanning means of Fig. 1.

20 Fig. 6 is an illustration of the shape of an illuminating beam in the optical scanning means (stop) and GLV.

Fig. 7 is a schematic view of an illuminating system in second embodiment of the present invention (a case where a single light source and a color filter are used).

25 Fig. 8 is a schematic view of an illuminating system in third embodiment of the present invention (a case where three color light sources and a cross

dichroic prism are used).

Fig. 9 is a schematic view of an illuminating system in fourth embodiment of the present invention (a case where a dichroic mirror is used).

5 Fig. 10 is a schematic view of an illustrating system in fifth embodiment of the present invention (a case where a cross dichroic prism is used).

10 Fig. 11 is a schematic view of an illuminating system in sixth embodiment of the present invention (a case where three color light sources are illuminated by a cross dichroic prism and color resolving is effected again).

15 Fig. 12 is a schematic view of an illuminating system in seventh embodiment of the present invention (a case where a diffraction grating is used).

Fig. 13 is a schematic view of an illuminating system in eighth embodiment of the present invention (a case where three color light sources are directly illuminated).

20 Fig. 14 is a perspective view of a GLV according to the prior art.

Figs. 15A and 15B illustrate the operation principle of the GLV according to the prior art in the off state thereof.

25 Figs. 16A and 16B illustrate the operation principle of the GLV according to the prior art in the on state thereof.

Fig. 17 is a schematic view of the essential portions of a color liquid crystal projector according to the prior art.

5 DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

Fig. 1 is a schematic view of the essential portions of first embodiment of the projecting apparatus of the present invention. In Fig. 1, the reference numeral 1 designates light source means (a light source). The reference numeral 2 denotes beam shape converting means having an anamorphic optical member (such as an anamorphic lens or a pair of cylindrical lenses of which the bus lines are orthogonal to each other), and the focal lengths thereof (which are neither 0 nor ∞) differ from each other between the plane of the drawing sheet and a direction perpendicular to the plane of the drawing sheet, and this beam shape converting means converts the shape of the cross-section of a beam from the light source 1 which is orthogonal to an optical axis from a circle to an ellipse and emits it.

The reference numeral 3 designates a lens system of which the light emergence side is adapted to form a telecentric system or a substantially telecentric system with respect to a cross-section orthogonal to the plane of the drawing sheet. Accordingly, in this cross-section, the light condensing position by the

beam shape converting means 2 and the light incidence
side focus position of the lens system 3 are
coincident with each other (see Fig. 2). The beam
shape converting means 2 and the lens system 3 are the
5 constituents of an illuminating system (illuminating
optical system) EL.

The reference numeral 4 denotes a one-dimensional
grating light valve (GLV) in which a plurality of
pixels are arranged in a direction perpendicular to
10 the plane of the drawing sheet (Z direction), and
which comprises a micromachine phase reflection type
diffraction grating shown in Figs. 14 to 16A and 16B
which creates the light diffracting action by the
application of a voltage thereto.

15 Fig. 1 shows the optical path when the GLV 4 acts
as a diffraction grating (this will hereinafter be
referred to as the "ON state"), and in the ON state,
reflected diffracted light from the GLV, as shown in
Fig. 1, is reflected by optical scanning means 5 and
20 arrives at a screen through a projection optical
system 6.

A galvano mirror 5 which is the optical scanning
means in the present embodiment is comprised of a
rotatable mirror having a light transmitting portion
25 5b and a light reflecting portion 5a as shown in Fig.
4. The beam to be scanned is scanned on the screen 7
through the lens system 3 and the projection optical

system 6, and the optical scanning means 5 is disposed near the stop of an optical system comprised of the lens system 3 and the projection optical system 6. As another embodiment, there may be a case where a rotatable polygon mirror is used as the optical scanning means.

At this time, a beam from the one-dimensional GLV 4, which is based on image information, is scanned in a sub-scanning direction (X direction) 7a by the optical scanning means 5, whereby two-dimensional image information is formed on the screen 7. Of course, the direction of arrangement of the plurality of pixels of the GLV 4 is the main scanning direction.

In Fig. 1, a beam emitted from the light source 1 passes along an optical path indicated by solid line through the beam shape converting means 2, the light transmitting portion 5b of the optical scanning means 5 and the lens system 3, and irradiates the GLV 4. A beam spatially light-modulated by the GLV 4 (hereinafter referred to as the reflected beam) is reflected and deflected by the reflecting portion 5a of the optical scanning means 5, travelling direction thereof is changed, and the modulated beam arrives at the screen 7 through the projection optical system 6 on an optical path indicated by broken line. The optical scanning means 5 is rotated (pivotaly moved), whereby the direction of deflection, i.e., the

direction of travel, is sequentially changed and the imaged position on the screen is also sequentially changed, i.e., scanned.

Each element will now be described. The beam
5 shape converting means 2 has an optical member of which the radii of curvature (refractive powers) differ from each other between a cross-section in a vertical direction (Y direction) in the plane of the drawing sheet of Fig. 1 and a cross-section in a
10 direction (Z direction) perpendicular to the plane of the drawing sheet. Use can also be made of a cylindrical lens having a radius of curvature ∞ (refractive power 0) in the cross-section in the direction perpendicular to the plane of the drawing
15 sheet.

Design is made such that the beam emerges from the beam shape converting means 2 as an elliptical beam long in Z direction, is transmitted through the transmitting portion 5b of the optical scanning means
20 5 which is elliptical, rectangular or of a shape (shown) comprising an arc and a straight line, and illuminates the GLV 4 through the lens 3.

At this time, the beam from the light source 1 has its cross-sectional shape changed from the shape
25 on the incidence surface of the converting means 2 via the shape on the stop SP to the shape on the GLV 4 as shown in Fig. 6 so as to correspond to the GLV 4 in

which a plurality of pixels are arranged in Z direction perpendicular to the plane of the drawing sheet of Fig. 1.

In Fig. 1, the optical scanning means 5 is disposed in such a manner as to receive the beam after emerging from the beam shape converting means 2, and design is made such that the beam after emerging from the beam shape converting means 2 passes through the transmitting portion 5b of the optical scanning means 5.

The optical scanning means 5, as shown in Fig. 4, has two areas, i.e., the transmitting portion 5b and the reflecting portion 5a.

The optical scanning means 5, in Fig. 1, has a rotary shaft 5c in Z direction, and is pivotally moved or rotated about this rotary shaft 5c.

The GLV 4 is one in which a plurality of pixels are arranged one-dimensionally in a direction perpendicular to the plane of the drawing sheet of Fig. 1 (a GLV made into a one-dimensional array), and acts as a reflection type diffraction grating (the on state) by the application of a voltage thereto, and acts as a plane mirror (the off state) when no voltage is applied thereto. The reflected beam becomes strong in the intensity of a plurality of diffracted lights such as \pm first-order diffracted lights due to the diffracting action only when the GLV 4 is in the on

state, and travels in each direction different from regularly reflected light (0-order light) travelling in the direction of the optical axis.

Fig. 2 shows the positional relation among the reflected beam and the transmitting area 5b and reflecting area 5a of the optical scanning means 5 disposed near the stop when the GLV 4 is in the on state. This figure shows a state in which in Fig. 1, the optical scanning means 5 is seen from the screen 7.

The optical system of Fig. 1, as shown in Fig. 2, is designed such that when the GLV 4 is in the on state, the illuminating beam is reflected and diffracted at an angle determined by the wavelength of the beam and the pitch of the GLV 4 and the reflected and diffracted beam is incident on the reflecting area 5a of the optical scanning means 5.

The optical scanning means 5 and the projection optical system 6 are designed such that usually the reflected beam of \pm first-order diffracted lights is incident on the reflecting area 5a and is reflected and enters the projection optical system 6.

Fig. 5 shows the manner in which high-order reflected and diffracted lights enter the optical scanning means 5. The reflected beam from the GLV 4 includes not only \pm first-order diffracted lights (9a) but also \pm second-order and higher-order reflected and

diffracted lights and therefore, to obtain a brighter image, these high-order diffracted lights from the GLV 4 can be caught with the \pm first-order diffracted lights by the reflecting area 5a.

5 So, the optical scanning means 5 is of such a construction that in Fig. 5, \pm second-order and \pm third-order diffracted lights 9b and 9c can also be incident on and reflected by the reflecting area 5a.

10 Fig. 3 shows a case where the GLV 4 is in the off state, and the beam incident on the GLV 4 is not diffracted, but is regularly reflected (that is, is not deflected) and is transmitted through the telecentric lens 3 and the transmitting portion 5b of the optical scanning means disposed near the stop SP
15 and returns to the light source 1 side. Therefore, it is not projected onto the screen 7.

20 Fig. 5, as previously described, shows the reflected beam from the GLV 4 on the optical scanning means 5, and in Fig. 5, the reference numeral 8 designates a beam regularly reflected by the GLV 4 when the GLV 4 is in the off state, and in Fig. 5, the reference characters 9a to 9c denote the reflected and diffracted beams from the GLV 4 when the GLV 4 is in the on state.

25 In the present embodiment, the reflecting portion 5a and transmitting portion 5b of the optical scanning means 5 have the same function as that of the stop of

a schlieren optical system which intercepts the regularly reflected beam from the GLV 4 and extracts reflected and diffracted light.

The reflected and diffracted beam when the GLV 4 is in the on state is reflected by the reflecting area 5a of the optical scanning means 5 and arrives at the screen 7 through the projection optical system 6. The optical scanning means 5 is rotated in one direction or reciprocally pivotally moved about the rotary shaft 5c in a direction perpendicular to the plane of the drawing sheet in Fig. 1 (a vertical direction on the plane of the drawing sheet in Figs. 2 and 3), whereby it scans the reflected beam from the one-dimensional GLV 4 in the sub-scanning direction 7a, and a two-dimensional image is projected onto the surface of the screen 7.

Also, in fig. 1, the screen 7 as it is seen from the projection optical system 6 is shown as an inserted view. The reflected beam from the one-dimensional GLV 4 which extends in a direction perpendicular to the sub-scanning direction 7a is projected onto the screen 7, and the optical scanning means 5 is rotated in one direction or reciprocally pivotally moved, whereby in the inserted view, the reflected beam is scanned in the sub-scanning direction 7a which is the horizontal direction in the plane of the drawing sheet, whereby a two-dimensional

image is projected.

Also, in the inserted view, the letter a indicates the projected position of the reflected beam from a pixel of the GLV 4.

5 As described above, the GLV 4 is used as an image display element to constitute a schlieren optical system having a light deflector such as a galvano mirror having the functions of both of optical scanning means and optical selecting means, whereby a
10 compact optical system can be provided and a projected image of high quality is obtained on the screen 7.

The construction of the GLV 4 is such as described with reference to Figs. 14 to 16A and 16B. Besides
the GLV, an element in which deformable minute mirrors
15 capable of selectively assuming the states of regular reflection and non-regular reflection (or scattering) for reflected light are one-dimensionally arranged or a scattering type liquid crystal panel capable of
selectively giving the states of regular reflection
20 and reflection-scattering to reflected light can also be used as light modulating means.

While in the present embodiment, only the on and off states have been shown, actually gradation can be produced by controlling the phase of the GLV 4.

25 Fig. 7 is a schematic view of the essential portions of second embodiment of the projecting apparatus of the present invention. In the present

embodiment, the GLV 4 is driven so as to be capable of displaying image information of each color on the basis of a color image signal, and correspondingly thereto, each color light is caused to time-
5 divisionally enter the GLV 4 by the use of a rotatable disc 10 having R, G and B filters (color filters).

A reflected and diffracted beam which is image light from the GLV 4 is caused to enter a projection optical system (not shown) through the lens system 3
10 and the optical scanning means 5, and the reflected and diffracted light is projected onto a screen, not shown, by the projection optical system, not shown, while being scanned by the optical scanning means 5, and a two-dimensional image is formed on the screen
15 (see Fig. 1). In the drawings of all the subsequent embodiments including this embodiment, the projection optical system and the screen are not shown.

Light source means LS has a white light source 1 having a light emission spectrum in the visible area,
20 and a rotatable filter disc 10 having a plurality of color filters (R, G and B filters).

In Fig. 7, a white illuminating beam emitted from the white light source 1 passes through a color filter of the color filter disc having red, green and blue
25 color filters and becomes a light of the color corresponding to that filter, and illuminates the one-dimensional GLV as a linear beam extending in the same

direction as the GLV, through the beam shape
converting means 2, the transmitting portion of the
optical scanning means 5 and the lens 3. The
construction and action of each of the other members
5 than the color filter disc are similar to those in the
first embodiment 1.

The optical path view of the reflected beam from
the GLV 4 and the method of forming a two-dimensional
image are similar to those in the first embodiment and
10 therefore are omitted.

In the present embodiment, the color filter disc
10 is rotated about a shaft 10a and the illuminating
beam entering the GLV 4 is made red, green and blue in
succession, whereby the one-dimensional GLV is time-
15 divisionally illuminated by lights of different
colors, i.e., R, G and B, and in conformity therewith,
a predetermined color beam from the color filter is
modulated on the basis of a color image signal by the
GLV 4. On the basis of the filtering (the extraction
20 of only \pm first-order diffracted lights) by the
optical scanning means 5, the color image light based
on the GLV 4 is projected onto the screen by the
projection optical system. Also, the GLV and the
color filters are synchronized with each other.

25 Fig. 8 is a schematic view of the essential
portions of third embodiment of the projecting
apparatus of the present invention. The difference

between the present embodiment and the aforescribed embodiment resides in only the construction of the light source means LS. The light source means LS in the present embodiment has a plurality of light

5 sources (1R, 1G and 1B) and color combining means 12. Fig. 8 shows a case where use is made of three monochrome light sources (1R, 1G and 1B) emitting red, green and blue color lights and the three light sources are successively caused to emit light, and the
10 GLV 4 is linearly illuminated by the beams from these light sources emitting light time-divisionally.

The optical paths of the beams successively emitted from the light sources (1R, 1G and 1B) are combined together by a conventional cross dichroic
15 prism (color combining means) 12, whereby a predetermined common optical path is formed. This common optical path is supplied onto a segment linking the centers of the light transmitting area of the optical scanning means 5, the telecentric lens 3 and
20 the GLV 4 together. This segment and the optical axis of the lens 3 are coincident with each other. The cross dichroic prism 12 is a prism comprising four rectangular prisms cemented together, wavelength selective reflecting film (dichroic film) coating the
25 cemented surfaces being designed to cross, and the thickness of the dichroic film is very small and the dichroic film has little or no influence on the

optical performance (imaging performance) of the illuminating optical system EL, and is suited for maintaining good optical performance. The light source means LS may be made into such a construction to thereby obtain an effect similar to that of the
5 aforedescribed embodiment.

In the present embodiment, all of the three light sources may be white light sources and the white light sources may be caused to emit light time-divisionally to thereby successively obtain illuminating lights of
10 three colors R, G and B through the cross dichroic prism 12, and the GLV 4 may be illuminated with the illuminating lights of the respective colors in succession.

Fig. 9 is a schematic view of the essential portions of fourth embodiment of the projecting apparatus of the present invention. In the present embodiment, white light from a light source 1 emitting white light is passed through the anamorphic optical
15 system 2, the light transmitting area of the optical scanning means 5 and the telecentric lens 3 as in each of the aforedescribed embodiments, and thereafter is divided into three red, green and blue color lights by the use of dichroic mirrors 11a and 11b, and one-
20 dimensional GLV-R, GLV-G and GLV-B disposed on
25 optically the same optical axis and at the same position and provided for the respective color lights

are linearly illuminated with the corresponding color lights at a time.

The one-dimensional GLV-R, GLV-G and GLV-B modulate the corresponding color lights in conformity with an image signal and form a beam having color image information.

In Fig. 9, the white illuminating beam emitted from the single light source 1 is passed through the beam shape converting means 2, the transmitting portion 5b of the optical scanning means 5 and the lens 3, is incident on the two dichroic mirrors 11a and 11b (mirrors coated with dichroic film) and is color-resolved by these mirrors, and the GLV's (GLV-R, GLV-G, GLV-B) are linearly illuminated at a time with the resolved color lights.

The construction and individual or mutual action of the other members in the present embodiment are similar to those in the first embodiment. The optical path view after the combination of the reflected beams from the respective GLV's and the method of forming a two-dimensional image are similar to those in the first embodiment.

As regards the white illuminating beam after passed through the telecentric lens 3 of which the light emergence side is telecentric, one color beam of the red, green and blue components thereof is reflected by the dichroic mirror 11a, and of the

remaining two color beams transmitted through the dichroic mirror 11a, one color light is reflected by the dichroic mirror 11b and the other color light is transmitted through the dichroic mirror 11b. The
5 beams divided into three colors red, green and blue illuminate the one-dimensional GLV's corresponding to the different colors.

Reflected and diffracted light having image information of each color obtained by the illuminating
10 beams of the respective colors being modulated by the three one-dimensional GLV's passes an optical path converse to the illuminating optical path, enters the projection optical system (projection lens) by the optical scanning means 5, and is projected onto the
15 screen by this projection optical system and a color image is displayed on the screen.

Fig. 10 is a schematic view of the essential portions of a fifth embodiment of the projecting apparatus of the present invention. Comparing this
20 embodiment with the fourth embodiment of Fig. 9, this embodiment is characterized in that in order to color-resolve white light into three color lights, a single cross dichroic prism is used instead of the dichroic mirror assemblies 11a and 11b in the embodiment of
25 Fig. 9, and except for this prism, the construction and operational effect of the apparatus are similar to those of the embodiment shown in Fig. 9.

Fig. 11 is a schematic view of the essential portions of sixth embodiment of the projecting apparatus of the present invention. In this embodiment, the side more adjacent to the light sources than the anamorphic optical system 2 is comprised of three monochrome light sources (1R, 1G and 1B) and a cross dichroic prism (color combining element) 12a similar to those in the third embodiment shown in Fig. 8, and the side more adjacent to the GLV's than the telecentric lens 3 is comprised of three GLV's (GLV-R, GLV-G and GLV-B) and a cross dichroic prism (color resolving and color combining element) 12b similar to those in the embodiment shown in Fig. 10.

In the present embodiment, color lights emitted from the light sources (1R, 1G and 1B) are combined together by the cross dichroic prism 12a, and thereafter the resultant beam is passed through the beam shape converting means 2, the transmitting portion 5b of the optical scanning means 5 and the lens 3, and thereafter is caused to enter the cross dichroic prism 12b.

The beam is then color-resolved by the cross dichroic prism 12b, and R, G and B color lights linearly illuminate the corresponding one-dimensional GLV's (GLV-R, GLV-G, GLV-B). The dichroic mirror assemblies 11a and 11b shown in Fig. 9 can also be

used instead of the prism 12a and the prism 12b.

The present embodiment can also obtain an effect similar to that of each of the aforescribed embodiments.

5 Fig. 12 is a schematic view of the essential portions of a seventh embodiment of the projecting apparatus of the present invention. The features of the present embodiment are that unlike the aforescribed embodiments a diffraction grating (a
10 one-dimensional brazed diffraction grating) is used as means for resolving a white beam from a white light source into R (red), G (green) and B (blue) beams and that three one-dimensional GLV's corresponding to the beams of the respective colors are arranged.

15 In Fig. 12, a white illuminating beam from a single light source 1 is color-resolved into R, G and B color lights by a color resolving diffraction element 13 provided on the light source side of the beam shape converting means 2, and the beams of the
20 respective colors linearly illuminate the one-dimensional GLV's (GLV-R, GLV-G, GLV-B) disposed for the respective colors through the anamorphic lens 2 which is the beam shape converting element, the transmitting portion 5b of the optical scanning means
25 5 and the telecentric lens 3 of which the light emergence side is telecentric.

The construction and action of each GLV are

similar to those in the first embodiment and therefore need not be described. The optical path of the reflected and diffracted beam from each of the three one-dimensional GLV's is also substantially similar to
5 that in the first embodiment and therefore is not shown.

That surface 13a of the color resolving diffraction element 13 in Fig. 12 which is adjacent to the light source has a shape similar to that of a one-
10 dimensional brazed diffraction grating, as shown, for example, in Japanese Patent Application Laid-Open No. 6-11662.

While in the present embodiment, the diffraction element 13 is provided integrally with the beam shape
15 converting means 2 on the light source 1 side of this means 2, the diffraction element 13 may be disposed integrally with the beam shape converting means 2 on the optical scanning means 5 side of this means 2, or may be disposed not integrally with but independently
20 of the beam shape converting means 2 on the light source side or the optical scanning means 5 side of this means 2.

In the arrangement of the three GLV's shown in Fig. 12, the position at which the reflected beams
25 from the three GLV's arrive at the optical scanning means 5 somewhat differs from one color light to another. Therefore, images of the respective colors

are projected side by side on the screen, not shown.
As an example for solving it, a method of providing a
diffraction grating on the light reflecting area of
the optical scanning means 5.

5 That is, by the diffraction grating provided on
this light reflecting area, the diffracted positions
of the reflected and diffracted lights of the
respective colors are made substantially the same,
whereby images of the respective colors can be
10 superimposed and projected onto the same position on
the screen, not shown. Also, by contriving the
construction of the projection optical system, not
shown, images of the respective colors may be provided
onto the same position on the surface of the screen.

15 Use may also be made of a method of effecting
scanning by rotating or reciprocally pivotally moving
the optical scanning means at a speed whereat the
separation of the colors cannot be perceived by human
eyes or a higher speed.

20 The disposition of the plurality of GLV's in the
present embodiment is done in the way of juxtaposing
three. The disposition of the plurality of GLV's is
not limited to this disposition, but yet it is
desirable to juxtaposed three in proximity with one
25 another because if the GLV's are separate from one
another, the separation of the images of the
respective colors on the screen will also become

great.

As described above, the one-dimensional GLV's are linearly illuminated by the beams of the respective colors formed by the use of a diffraction element, a
5 color image of high quality can be projected onto the surface of the screen by a simple construction without using a plurality of dichroic mirrors or dichroic prisms.

Fig. 13 is a schematic view of the essential
10 portions of an eighth embodiment of the projecting apparatus of the present invention. The present embodiment, unlike the embodiment of Fig. 12, is characterized in that three monochrome light sources (1B, 1G and 1R) emitting different color lights (blue,
15 green and red) are used and a diffraction element is not used as a color resolving element, and Fig. 13 shows a case where these three monochrome light sources are juxtaposed and their optical axes are inclined with respect to one another and one-
20 dimensional GLV's which are the objects are linearly illuminated with three red, green and blue lights by the use of an anamorphic lens 2.

While the present embodiment, unlike the
aforedescribed embodiments, does not use any means for
25 color combination or color resolving, again this construction can obtain an effect similar to that of each of the aforedescribed embodiments.

In the projecting apparatus of the present invention, the construction of the light source side and the construction of the GLV side may be extracted from the construction in each embodiment and may be
5 arbitrarily combined together and constructed.

Also, in the present invention, use can be made of light modulating means in which two or more pixels are arranged in the sub-scanning direction and a number of groups of these two or more pixels are
10 arranged in the main scanning direction.

In the above-described embodiments, the anamorphic optical system 2 and the telecentric lens 3 may be placed on the optical path of not a white light source but each color light.

15 In the above-described embodiments as well as in the first embodiment, not GLV's but modulating elements of other types can be used as the light modulating means.

According to each of the above-described
20 embodiments, there can be provided a simple or compact optical scanning apparatus and projecting apparatus.